

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 27, 1928.

The third meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1929 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building, on Thursday, September 27, 1928.

The following members were present:

Mr. Laft
(Mr. Moore, Chairman,
Mr. Delano,
Mr. Morris,
Mr. Vitale,
Mr. Winter,
also, Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and
Executive Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETINGS: The Minutes of the Meetings of the Commission of Fine Arts held July 2, and August 6, 1928, were approved.
2. ELEVENTH REPORT, Commission of Fine Arts: The secretary stated that the Bureau of the Budget has allowed \$1600 for printing the Eleventh Report of the Commission of Fine Arts during the next fiscal year; that for the past six weeks he had therefore begun to prepare the preliminary draft of several chapters of the Report, of which there will be about as many as in the Tenth Report; and suggested that this Report cover the period from January 1, 1926, to December 31, 1928. This was agreeable to the Commission.

Mr. Moore said he proposes to emphasize the projects still uncompleted for the development of the National Capital:

3. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL BUILDING, ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL: Under date of August 31, 1928, the following letter was received by reference from Hon. E.C. Finney, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, transmitting for

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year 1938 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building, on

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August 31, 1938, the following letter was received by reference from Hon. H. C.

Winney, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, transmitting for

the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts plans for a Medical and Surgical Building at St. Elizabeth's Hospital:

United States Department of the Interior
St. Elizabeth's Hospital

August 29, 1928.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: In Public No. 100, 70th Congress (H.R. 9136), approved March 7, 1928, an Act making appropriation for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes, Congress authorized the construction of a Medical and Surgical Building for Saint Elizabeth's Hospital at a cost not to exceed \$875,000. The Construction Branch of the U. S. Veterans Bureau has been preparing the plans for this building. The preliminary plans have now been completed, and the location of the site tentatively decided on. Before recommending to you the approval of these plans and the particular site we believe that both the plans and the site should have the approval of the Fine Arts Commission. If you accept this suggestion I have the honor to request that you transmit the various pictures, maps, plots and blueprints, enclosed herewith, to the Fine Arts Commission for their approval, disapproval or modification of the building and site, as they consider proper in the premises. We are sending you for the Fine Arts' consideration the following:

- 1 Topographic Map, S.E. section of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.
- 1 Plan, showing buildings with the new building set up showing center and wings,
- 1 Plot of the property of the Government Hospital,
- 1 Blue Print Plot Plan of the hospital with the new building and additional proposed building marked
- 1 Picture of the New Medical and Surgical Building
- 6 Photograph Views of the various parts of the hospital grounds as made from Bolling Field aeroplanes.

And the following blueprints pertaining to the new building:

- 1 View showing proposed front of the new building, and one showing end of building;
- 1 Blue Print of the present contour, north and south axis section
- 1 First floor plan; 1 second floor plan; 1 third floor plan; 1 fourth floor plan; 1 fifth floor plan; 1 Scheme-A, showing location of future buildings;
- 1 Scheme B, 1 Scheme C; 1 Scheme D, showing location of future bldgs.

It is suggested that the Fine Arts Commission be invited to visit the hospital, as it would assist them in coming to a decision. Please request them to return all blueprints, plots and photographs with their decision.

Very respectfully,

M. Sanger,

Assistant to the Superintendent"

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And the following blueprints pertaining to the new building:
1 View showing proposed front of the new building, and one showing end of building;

- 1 Blue Print of the present contour, north and south axis section on line AA.
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Very respectfully,

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The secretary said he had referred the plans to Mr. Delano, who returned them with the request that the designers from the Veterans' Bureau attend this meeting for a discussion of the plans. Accordingly, Mr. W. R. Talbott, Chief Designer, and Mr. L. H. Dietrich, Assistant, of the Construction Division, Veterans' Bureau, attended the meeting and explained the plans. They pointed out the particular site selected for the building, at the left hand side of Nichols Avenue in going to the hospital grounds. It is to be one of three buildings planned for this group. The main part of the Institution is on the other side of Nichols Avenue, adjacent to the Potomac. The Commission regarded the site for the new building acceptable.

The building was designed to be in conformity with the existing buildings,-- six stories high, of brick. It measures 200' x 232'. After inspection of the plans Mr. Delano and Mr. Morris recommended simplification of the main entrance by the elimination of the porch. Mr. Morris said it was not a porte cochere, as it was shown that the driveway leads to the entrance of the basement floor, arranged in this way for convenience in taking care of patients. Mr. Talbott said that while the other buildings have porches, this one was not necessary. Both Mr. Delano and Mr. Morris said the facade could be greatly improved by omitting the porch and instead give the entrance an arched treatment; also the stone should be omitted from the belt course. They said that a balustrade could be provided from the windows over the entrance doors if desired.

Mr. Talbott and Mr. Dietrich said they would make a restudy of the entrance, without the porch, and resubmit it to the Commission. Otherwise the suggested that in carrying out the planting plan the residents of Caracas might do plans were approved by the Commission.

4. **STATUE OF HENRY CLAY:** The Commission gave further consideration to the proposed statue of Henry Clay to be erected by the United States Government in Caracas, Venezuela, and it was unanimously decided that the Secretary of

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The building was designed to be in conformity with the existing buildings, six stories high, of brick. It measures 200' x 323'. After inspection of the plans Mr. Delano and Mr. Morris recommended simplification of the main entrance by the elimination of the porch. Mr. Morris said it was not a porte cochere, as it was shown that the driveway leads to the entrance of the basement floor, arranged in this way for convenience in taking care of patients. Mr. Talbot said that while the other buildings have porches, this one was not necessary. Both Mr. Delano and Mr. Morris said the facade could be greatly improved by omitting the porch and instead give the entrance an arched treatment; also the stone should be omitted from the belt course. They said that a balustrade could be provided from the windows over the entrance doors if desired.

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State be asked to enter into a contract with Mr. Edmond Quinn, Sculptor, 207 East 61st Street, New York City, for the statue.

Dr. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union had expressed his desire to have Hon. Rudolph Dolge, a leading American citizen of Caracas, confer with the Commission regarding the monument, and accordingly Mr. Dolge presented his views. Mr. Dolge said that the Government of Venezuela and he personally are very much interested in this monument of Henry Clay, which is to commemorate Henry Clay's active participation in advocating the independence of Southern American Republics, about the year 1821. Mr. Dolge said he had much to do in advocating the gift of the statue by this Government, and asked particularly about when the statue would be completed; also he expressed the desire that the statue represent Henry Clay as a statesman of that time.

Mr. Moore informed Mr. Dolge that the Commission had decided to recommend Mr. Edmond Quinn as the sculptor of the statue, and that, if he will be accepted by the Secretary of State, at least one year will be required to produce the statue.

Attention was called to the location plan submitted by Assistant Secretary of State Castle with letter of August 9, 1928, showing that it was proposed to place the statue in the Plaza Henry Clay at Caracas.

Mr. Dolge said the Plaza Henry Clay was considered to be an appropriate place for the statue, being a site sufficiently large so as to give a good setting for the monument. The Plaza is about half the size of Lafayette Square. The Commission advised that the site would be acceptable to them. Mr. Dolge suggested that in carrying out the planting plan the residents of Caracas might do this in such a way as would be agreeable to them and to the sculptor, and the Commission consented to this.

Mr. Dolge recommended that Mr. Albert Kelsey, Architect, be designated

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as the architect of the statue, because of his familiarity with the site in addition to being a good architect. The Commission advised that the sculptor should be consulted in the matter of selection of the architect.

It was understood that all the work of executing the monument would be done in the United States. Attention was called to the fact that the Act of Congress pertaining to the monument provides that payment for dedication, etc., shall be made out of the \$41,000 appropriated; so that the final contract would have to be that much less. A report was submitted to the Secretary of State. (Exhibit A).

5. PLAN FOR STADIUM, NEW MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL: Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, and Mr. George Burnap, Landscape Architect, submitted in behalf of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a plan for a Stadium to be built at the new McKinley High School, Second and T Streets, N.E.

The stadium was designed for a site in front of the main entrance to the building, on an axis with the Washington Monument, in about the center of the grounds and facing southwest. It is to be 480 feet long by 60 feet wide, of concrete, with wooden seats and a seating capacity of 7,000. The stadium is fringed by a quarter-mile track.

Mr. Vitale gave special attention to the planting scheme, and said it could be improved by less scattering over the grounds. He suggested the use of cedars. Attention was called to the effective grouping of planting at the Lincoln Memorial. The Commission visited the grounds of the new High School during the afternoon, in company with Mr. Harris, where Mr. Vitale reaffirmed his recommendations made during the morning session. Mr. Vitale also recommended at least one line of bosque, if funds are insufficient for more, around the end of the stadium. The Commission agreed with him.

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The Commission suggested more level ground in front of the entrance to

the building, which Mr. Harris said would be done by grading. Mr. Harris requested advice as to locations for two flagpoles, and the Commission recommended placing them at the corners of the stadium.

Mr. Harris said that \$250,000 has been made available by Congress for grading and planting in this school ground. Also, he said, that he now has a landscape architect in his office, who is preparing landscape plans for other school buildings in the city.

Mr. Moore said this stadium in his opinion will become "the Stadium" of the city, capable of expansion to hold 25,000 people.

The Commission approved the plan, subject to the recommendations as to the planting. (Exhibit B)

8. RED CROSS BUILDING: Mr. Moore brought to the attention of the Commission the following letter received by him from Hon. John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross, requesting advice as to the erection of a third building for the American Red Cross:

September 18, 1928.

"My dear Mr. Moore:

You are entirely familiar with our buildings, and will understand without much explanation when I tell you that we propose to build a third building, - an office building to take the place of the temporary structure which we now use.

In a matter of this character it is probably best to have some competition as to the selection of architects, and I am writing you to ask you to give me the benefit of your large experience in making suggestions. How do we go about it, etc?

Howbridge & Livingston are the architects for the building which is now under construction, and were the architects for the present Headquarters Building. I merely state this as a fact which you doubtless already know.

Please give me your suggestions.

Cordially yours,

John Barton Payne, Chairman."

Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D.C.

The Commission, after consideration, decided that inasmuch as the

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

architects, Travelers & Livingston, Inc. designed the two existing buildings of the Red Cross, it was important that they design the third building also, in order to give harmony to the group of buildings; that if a competition is insisted upon they should refer the question to the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, who would give them the necessary information (Exhibit C)

7. **THIRD PLAN:** Mr. William Douden, architect, and Mr. Dewey, of this city, submitted a plan for a new Hotel Dewey, to be built on the north side of W Street, adjacent to the Times-Tribune Building, between 120th & 121st St. N.Y.

The building was designed to rise to a height of 150 feet, 3 feet in excess of 147 feet beyond the 110 foot zoning limit. It is to have 110 rooms, and club features, including a 75 foot regulation swimming pool on the main floor, with seats for spectators. The structure is to be built of reinforced concrete.

The architect members of the Commission thought the design part of the facade had rather a cathedral-like appearance. It was explained by Mr. Douden that it was designed in the manner shown to meet certain requirements of their plan for the building, but certain adjustments could be made to simplify the facade.

8. **PLAN FOR THE WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT CANTIGNY, FRANCE:** Mr. James C. Harman, Chief Clerk, and Mr. Paul Cret, Architectural Adviser, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, submitted a revised design prepared by Mr. Arthur Loomis Harmon, architect, for the proposed World War Memorial at Cantigny, with letter dated September 27, 1932, as follows:

"Referring to your letter of February 16, 1932, concerning the memorial to be erected at Cantigny, France, the Commission has found, after an investigation, that Column A, which was approved in principle by the Commission of Fine Arts, can not be constructed within the allotment for this monument. I have the honor, therefore, to transmit herewith four sketches of revised designs which were prepared by the architect, Mr. Arthur Loomis Harmon, with a view to keeping the cost within the necessary limit. For your information there is also enclosed a copy of the architect's letter of August 1, 1932, forwarding these designs. The Commission would appreciate having your freest comments and recommendations upon the enclosed drawings."

August 1, 1928.

American Battle Monuments Commission,
State, War and Navy Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

Under separate cover I am sending you two revised sketches for the monument at Cantigny made with the idea of keeping within the appropriation. The problem becomes one of using the four large bronze tablets and two smaller ones from the old First Division monument.

The sketch marked "D" has an alternate suggestion for the shape of the platform, although it seems to me that the circular plan shown on sketch "E" is more suitable, and personally I should prefer the design shown in sketch "D".

Respectfully,

A. H. Harmon".

The Commission inspected the designs. The Commission, after consideration, approved design D for the monument (which is in the nature of a monumental pylon with sculptural relief). The plan provides for the masses of the First Division dead by using the bronze tablets of the old First Division monument, as stated by Mr. Harmon. For the landscape setting the Commission approved design E (Exhibit E).

9. ~~STANDARD OF WORLD WAR MONUMENTS IN EUROPE~~: Mr. Moore informed Dr. Cret that members of the Jewish Welfare Board have protested against the cross which appears on the pediment of the chapel at Suresnes, and that the Commission of Fine Arts would like to know how the American Battle Monuments Commission feels about the matter.

Dr. Cret said a Christian symbol has been used in various places in these memorials, although it was understood the chapels would be undenominational; that in the case of the chapel at Suresnes the complaint has been that it is too pagan-like in design, especially the interior. Also, that originally General Pershing had given particular attention to the cross which has been placed at the graves of the World War dead in American Cemeteries in Europe, to take the

March 1, 1955

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you regarding the matter of the investigation of the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States. I am sure that you are aware of the importance of this matter and the need for a thorough investigation.

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

The following information was received from the Bureau of Investigation on March 1, 1955:

On March 1, 1955, the Bureau of Investigation received information from the New York Office regarding the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

Approved: J. Edgar Hoover

2. The Bureau of Investigation is currently conducting an investigation of the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States. The investigation is being conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Laws and the Internal Security Laws. The Bureau is seeking to identify and locate all members of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States.

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place of the original wooden crosses. Therefore, Mr. Cret said, the use of the Christian symbol is considered by the American Battle Monuments Commission a question of policy to be acted upon by them, just as it decided on questions arising among various Divisions in connection with the erection of memorials, as to their participation in this or that fighting area, and the like.

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts agreed that this position of the American Battle Monuments Commission is satisfactory to them.

Then Mr. Moore briefly reviewed the history of the World War Cross, saying that originally Mr. Platt had designed a simple marker, such as is used in the Civil War Section of the Arlington National Cemetery, but that the American Battle Monuments Commission had Mr. Cret design a cross to be constructed in stone to take the place of the wooden crosses; that a single stone cross was approved, and the American Battle Monuments Commission secured from Congress an appropriation to purchase the necessary quantity of crosses, and that the Secretary of War made a contract for the purchase of them accordingly.

10. PLANTING PLAN FOR THE WEST SIDE OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL: Mr. Irving W. Payne, Landscape Architect, submitted in behalf of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, a planting plan for the west side of the Lincoln Memorial. The plan was similar to one approved by the Commission of Fine Arts several years ago, but changes had been made in the character of the planting and the treatment of the area west of the memorial, in view of the construction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge during the past two or three years at this location. The plan indicated a special treatment for the central area on the west side, with scattering of planting on the north and south sides of the Memorial.

Mr. Vitale inspected the plan, and advised that the planting should not be scattered over the green circle surrounding the memorial; that the grouping

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of planting which exists on the east side of the Memorial is to be taken into consideration in connection with this plan. Mr. Vitale said vines should not be allowed to spread over the base of the Memorial, as they would ruin the structure. A report was sent to Colonel Grant (Exhibit H).

11. FIRST DIVISION MEMORIAL, Planting Plan: Mr. Irving W. Jones, Landscape Architect, submitted in behalf of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, a plan for the treatment of the area around the First Division Memorial South of the State, War and Navy Building. This plan was similar to one previously considered by the Commission, but contemplated simply changing the immediate surroundings of the First Division Memorial, whereas the Commission of Fine Arts had in mind treating the First Division Memorial landscape plan in relation to the entire area from the State, War and Navy Building south to North B Street, in accordance with the Plan of 1901.

Mr. Vitale felt the treatment of this whole area should be given special study. He urged taking up the existing diagonal cement walk which crosses the park area on the south side of the monument and putting in gravel walks parallel to 17th Street to B Street North, as indicated in the Plan of 1901. Also it will be necessary to take out and raise a few existing trees on the south side of the monument. Mr. Vitale said he wished to give the plan special study before making final recommendations on to this project, and the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks was informed accordingly.

12. CUBAN WAR: Major J. C. McHaffey, Assistant to Colonel Grant, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, submitted a blueprint for the Rose Garden in Potomac Park, and said it was the desire of Col. Grant to have the Commission of Fine Arts designate a temporary location in the Rose Garden for the War (which is 8 feet high), given to the President by the Republic of Cuba during his recent visit there; that there was no money available

at the present time to redesign the Rose Garden, as had been recommended by the Commission.

The Commission inspected the Rose Garden in the afternoon and pointed out two or three locations where the urn could be placed whenever desired. Col. Grant was informed accordingly (Exhibit 7).

13. **RELOCATION OF THE JOHN WITHERSPON MONUMENT:** The Surface Division of the District Commissioners' office submitted a plan for the relocation of the John Witherston statue at Connecticut Avenue and M Street, N.W., a few feet east, and a new plan for the Reservation, which became necessary in connection with the widening of Connecticut Avenue. In the resetting of the statue it was proposed also to eliminate a circular stone coping that originally was around the monument, thereby improving the appearance of the Reservation by an uninterrupted grassy slope from the monument.

The Commission visited the site in the afternoon, and approved the new site and location for the statue as proposed (Exhibit 8).

14. **MONUMENT TO CARDINAL GIBBONS:** By Act of Congress approved April 27, 1921, (Public Resolution No. 37, 66th Congress), authority was given to erect a statue of Cardinal Gibbons in Washington, as follows:

"AND WHEREAS THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital be, and he is hereby so directed and directed he grant permission to the Knights of Columbus, through Martin W. Connolly, the Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, or his successors in office, for the erection, as a gift to the people of the United States, on public grounds, known as Reservation 300-1, west of square 2675 which said reservation is bounded on the north by First Park, on the east by Pine Street, and on the west by Ellsworth Street, and is adjacent in front of Sacred Heart Church in the District of Columbia, a memorial statue of the late James Cardinal Gibbons; PROVIDING, That the design for the statue shall be approved by the Commissioner of Fine Arts; AND FURTHER ENACTED, That such statue shall be erected under the supervision of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, and that the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of said statue."

Under date of August 31, 1930, Col. Grant referred a letter received by him from Mr. A. F. Krenkel, Memorials Art Company, Inc., 2121 W Street, N.W., of this city, to the Commission of Fine Arts on the subject, as follows:

"Dear Col. Grant:

We are negotiating for the erection of the Cardinal Gibbons Memorial which is to be set in the triangular plot at 16th Street and Park Road. Our models are being prepared and we are anxious to know whether you will permit the base to be of the size mentioned on the blueprint attached hereto. The ellipse in the center of the plot measures 34' 3" x 23' 4" whereas our base measures 22' 10" in diameter.

We would appreciate knowing as soon as possible whether you will permit a base of this size. With your reply will be kind enough to return the blueprints attached hereto.

Thanking you for a prompt reply, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

A. F. Krenkel."

The Commission noted the sketch and stated that before further action could be taken in the matter, a scale model should be submitted (Exhibit W).

15. NEW UNITED STATES BUILDINGS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES: Mr. Robert J. Phillips, Assistant Chief of the Foreign Buildings Office, Department of State, was present to confer with the Commission regarding pending projects for the erection of new public buildings, recently authorized by Congress, to be built in foreign countries. Mr. Phillips said their need for new buildings was particularly an economic one, since a question of first importance was to give the consuls as good a building in which to live as they were accustomed to have in the United States. There is one place, he said, in their list where the United States building will be the first brick or wooden building in the town.

Mr. Phillips said there are several great projects under way, and he mentioned in particular the one in Japan at Yokohama. There the State Department proposes to erect a building at the Place de la Concorde. The Commission expressed special interest in this building.

Mr. Phillips gave the members of the Commission a copy of a report of the

Foreign Service Buildings Commission, dated August 24, 1933, describing their pending projects, and said their office would be glad to have the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts from time to time as questions arise concerning them.

16. "LINDBERGH MEDAL": 75. Act of Congress, approved May 4, 1933 (Public Resolution No. 32, 75th Congress), the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to procure a medal and present it to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, as follows:

"RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN JOINT ASSEMBLY, That in recognition of the achievements of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be struck and presented to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh a gold medal with suitable emblem, device, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary. For such purpose there is authorized to be approved the sum of \$1,000.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates in bronze of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor), and the appropriations used for carrying out the provisions of this section shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of such sale."

The amount, \$1500, having been appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury accordingly authorized the Director of the Mint to prepare a program of competition (Exhibit I), and 27 models and designs were received by him. These were inspected by the Commission of Fine Arts during the afternoon. Models numbered 12, 15, 14, 16, and 19, were selected, from which a final selection would be made.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Taft, the Commission of Fine Arts unanimously selected model No. 15. The Director of the Mint was informed accordingly. It was understood that certain changes may be desired in the final model. (Exhibit J).

17. LINCOLN MEMORIAL BRIDGE: The Commission inspected a revised model for the span which had been designed by Skidmore, Ward and White, and erected by the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission at the Lincoln Memorial plaza.

1. The first step in the process of the development of the new system is the selection of the personnel who will be responsible for the implementation of the system. This selection should be based on the following criteria: (a) the personnel should be highly motivated and capable of working under pressure; (b) the personnel should have a good knowledge of the existing system and the new system; (c) the personnel should be able to communicate effectively with the staff of the existing system and the staff of the new system; (d) the personnel should be able to work in a team and to take responsibility for their own work.

2. The second step in the process of the development of the new system is the selection of the personnel who will be responsible for the implementation of the system. This selection should be based on the following criteria: (a) the personnel should be highly motivated and capable of working under pressure; (b) the personnel should have a good knowledge of the existing system and the new system; (c) the personnel should be able to communicate effectively with the staff of the existing system and the staff of the new system; (d) the personnel should be able to work in a team and to take responsibility for their own work.

3. The third step in the process of the development of the new system is the selection of the personnel who will be responsible for the implementation of the system. This selection should be based on the following criteria: (a) the personnel should be highly motivated and capable of working under pressure; (b) the personnel should have a good knowledge of the existing system and the new system; (c) the personnel should be able to communicate effectively with the staff of the existing system and the staff of the new system; (d) the personnel should be able to work in a team and to take responsibility for their own work.

4. The fourth step in the process of the development of the new system is the selection of the personnel who will be responsible for the implementation of the system. This selection should be based on the following criteria: (a) the personnel should be highly motivated and capable of working under pressure; (b) the personnel should have a good knowledge of the existing system and the new system; (c) the personnel should be able to communicate effectively with the staff of the existing system and the staff of the new system; (d) the personnel should be able to work in a team and to take responsibility for their own work.

5. The fifth step in the process of the development of the new system is the selection of the personnel who will be responsible for the implementation of the system. This selection should be based on the following criteria: (a) the personnel should be highly motivated and capable of working under pressure; (b) the personnel should have a good knowledge of the existing system and the new system; (c) the personnel should be able to communicate effectively with the staff of the existing system and the staff of the new system; (d) the personnel should be able to work in a team and to take responsibility for their own work.

The revised model was considerably smaller than any the previously made. It measured: 3' 4 3/4" (W x D); 15' 3" (H); height 33' 9" from floor of Bridge.

The Commission were taken to the center of the Bridge in a launch by Major J. S. McKinley, Assistant Executive Officer of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission. The members of the Commission felt that the revised plan was not at all satisfactory, being out of scale with both the Memorial Bridge and the Lincoln Memorial. Furthermore, the Commission regarded the plan particularly as objectionable to the view of the Lincoln Memorial, and that four such pylons as proposed for the Lincoln Memorial plan would make it much worse. The Commission felt there was no need for these perpendicular pylons, and if any pylons are used these they should not exceed a height from a line extending from the highest point of the Memorial Bridge roadway to the base of the column of the Lincoln Memorial.

The Commission decided that the architects could proceed with the four pylons proposed on Columbia Island. It is understood that the two pylons suggested for the entrance of the Arlington National Cemetery will be omitted. A report was sent to Major, Col. Frank M., Executive Officer of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission (Encl. 11).

10. ~~RECEIVED AND HANDLED BY~~ ~~RECEIVED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY~~ The Secretary brought to the attention of the Commission the following letter received from Mr. Henry T. Mallory, Engineer Department and Office of the Inspector of Buildings, District Building:

August 13, 1928.

"It is expected in the near future to revise the regulations of the District of Columbia pertaining to the erection and maintenance of signs and it is earnestly requested that your good office be so kind as to furnish us with any data, information or hints you think might be beneficial in drafting the new regulations."

No action was taken by the Commission with regard to the matter at this meeting.

The report was received by the Commission on the 15th of June 1954. It was found that the information was reliable and that the Commission should take action. The Commission decided to refer the matter to the relevant authorities for their consideration. The Commission also decided to keep the matter under review and to report back to the House of Commons as soon as possible. The Commission also decided to inform the relevant authorities of its decision and to request them to take the necessary steps to ensure that the matter is dealt with as quickly as possible.

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18. **EXHIBITION AND THE ARTISTS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION:** The secretary informed the Committee of the exhibit proposed for Seville, Spain, and this was inspected. It is to consist of about 100 enlarged reproductions of plans for the National Capitol, a series of photographs illustrating architecture and sculpture in the United States, and a model of the United States Capitol. Mr. Winterhall is expected the week end yesterday, the 20th, and gave suggestions to the exhibit committee; that of the whole is now satisfied with them. Mr. Taft suggested photographs of certain other works of sculpture. Mr. Delano and Mr. Morris suggested leaving out certain photographs of buildings shown, even though they were of interest as early architectural.

The final section is to be ready by December; the exhibition opens March 15, 1900.

19. **THE ANTIQUARIAN MEMORIAL FLAGPOLE:** The Committee considered plans prepared by Mr. Albert Simpson, of Charleston, S.C., for the proposed Memorial Flagpole at Fort Sumter, submitted by Mr. John W. Delano, 37 Broad Street, New York City, with letter dated September 27, 1899, as follows:

"I herewith enclose you a copy of a letter dated September 11, 1899, which I have received from Mr. Albert Simpson in connection with the Anderson Memorial at Fort Sumter.

Judge Fish is agreeable to the elimination of the pool, as suggested by Mr. Simpson. I have written Mr. Simpson, requesting him to furnish the Committee with an estimate of the cost of raising and relocating the obstructing buildings. If this cost is considerable, it will, of course, limit very much the scope of the Memorial, as pointed out by Mr. Simpson. Is there any way that you know of, that we can attempt to have the Government or the War Department bear this cost? The committee will be pleased to receive from you any suggestions that you may have in reference to this matter."

The Committee met on the 11th of September, 1899.

Dear Sir:

I note under the terms of agreement outlined in your letter of July 31st, the following. 'Sketch plans should be delivered to the said executors in case of the undersigned not later than October 1st, 1899'. As it is now almost the middle of September and we have received no comment on our preliminary studies submitted to your committee and to the Art Commission on August 4th, I am therefore asking that you allow me an extension of time for the delivery of the sketch plans in the final form.

Being to the complications arising out of existing and obstructing

1. The first section is devoted to a general statement of the purpose of the study. It is to be understood that the study is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the subject, but rather a study of the subject in its relation to the problem of the day. The study is to be conducted in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

2. The second section is devoted to a review of the literature on the subject. It is to be understood that the review is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the literature, but rather a review of the literature in its relation to the problem of the day. The review is to be conducted in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

3. The third section is devoted to a description of the methods used in the study. It is to be understood that the methods are not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the methods, but rather a description of the methods in their relation to the problem of the day. The methods are to be described in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

4. The fourth section is devoted to a presentation of the results of the study. It is to be understood that the results are not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the results, but rather a presentation of the results in their relation to the problem of the day. The results are to be presented in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

5. The fifth section is devoted to a discussion of the results of the study. It is to be understood that the discussion is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the discussion, but rather a discussion of the results in their relation to the problem of the day. The discussion is to be conducted in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

6. The sixth section is devoted to a conclusion of the study. It is to be understood that the conclusion is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the conclusion, but rather a conclusion of the results in their relation to the problem of the day. The conclusion is to be presented in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

7. The seventh section is devoted to a bibliography of the study. It is to be understood that the bibliography is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the bibliography, but rather a bibliography of the literature in its relation to the problem of the day. The bibliography is to be presented in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

8. The eighth section is devoted to an appendix of the study. It is to be understood that the appendix is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the appendix, but rather an appendix of the results in their relation to the problem of the day. The appendix is to be presented in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

9. The ninth section is devoted to a list of references. It is to be understood that the list of references is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the list of references, but rather a list of references in their relation to the problem of the day. The list of references is to be presented in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

10. The tenth section is devoted to a list of figures. It is to be understood that the list of figures is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the list of figures, but rather a list of figures in their relation to the problem of the day. The list of figures is to be presented in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

11. The eleventh section is devoted to a list of tables. It is to be understood that the list of tables is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the list of tables, but rather a list of tables in their relation to the problem of the day. The list of tables is to be presented in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

12. The twelfth section is devoted to a list of appendices. It is to be understood that the list of appendices is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the list of appendices, but rather a list of appendices in their relation to the problem of the day. The list of appendices is to be presented in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results are to be presented in a clear and concise manner.

buildings on the present site and the fact that the scheme will have to meet the approval of the representatives of the War Department as well as the Art Commission it may be necessary to make other preliminary studies before the final scheme can be adopted for the required sketch plans.

About a week ago I received a call at my office from Colonel Bugbee, the commanding officer at Fort Moultrie, to whom I had sent copies of the preliminary studies. Colonel Bugbee substantially approved the scheme of these studies with the exception of the reflecting pool which he suggested be omitted. The space under this pool is occupied by bomb proofs and not cisterns as supposed and it would not be advisable to place a pool or water tank over them.

Colonel Bugbee stated that he had no funds available for the moving and relocation of obstructing buildings and as far as he knew the cost of this work would have to be borne by the appropriation from the Lawton estate. This, I think, is most unfortunate as it limits the scope of the work by a handicap at the start.

I shall be glad to receive the comments of your committee when they have met.

Very truly yours,

John Burlinson Coleman, Esq., Albert Simons!
50 Broad Street, New York City.

The Commission inspected the plans. After consideration, the Commission decided that the proposed Memorial should receive first consideration in carrying out this project, and that if funds are needed to provide for improvements at Fort Sumter, the Commission felt there would be no difficulty in getting the necessary appropriation by Congress for them. The Commission regarded the plans submitted generally acceptable, but suggested that Mr. Simon prepare a plan for the Memorial which could be carried out with the fund available. The matter would then be taken up with the Secretary of War for his approval (Exhibit L).
(See also Exhibit L-1).

The Commission had as their guests at luncheon Major Mehaffey and Mr. Phillips. In the evening the Commission were the guests of Mr. Delano at dinner at the Metropolitan Club. The Commission held a session after the dinner, and adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

September 29, 1928.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Acting in accordance with your letter of July 19, 1928, the Commission of Fine Arts, after full consideration of all the matters set forth by you, recommend that the Department of State enter into a contract, in the usual form for obtaining works of sculpture, with Mr. Edward Quinn, 207 East 61st Street, New York City, to design and erect a statue of Henry Clay in Caracas, Venezuela.

The contract should include provision for a suitable pedestal to be designed by an architect to be selected by Mr. Quinn. Both statue and pedestal should be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, with the advice of the National Commission of Fine Arts. The Commission will undertake to inspect the work in its various stages, and to make such suggestions to the artist as may be helpful to him.

Mr. Quinn is among the best of American sculptors, particularly in the field of portraiture. Among his works are the statue of Edwin Booth in the character of Hamlet, in front of the Players Club, Gramercy Park, and the busts of Edgar Allan Poe in Poe Park and in the Hall of Fame, New York City.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Exhibit A

1891, 1892, 1893

1891, 1892, 1893

During the winter of 1891, 1892, and 1893, the weather was very cold and the snow was very deep. The ice was very thick and the wind was very strong. The people of the country were very poor and they were very hungry. They were very sick and they were very weak. They were very sad and they were very angry. They were very poor and they were very hungry. They were very sick and they were very weak. They were very sad and they were very angry.

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1891, 1892, 1893

1891, 1892, 1893

1891, 1892, 1893

1891, 1892, 1893

1891, 1892, 1893

1891, 1892, 1893

1891, 1892, 1893

2017

October 1, 1928.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 27, 1928, approved the plan you submitted, through Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, for the Stadium to be built at the McKinley High School, at Second and T Streets, N.E., subject to a few changes in the planting scheme, which were explained to Mr. Harris and to Mr. Burnap, and agreed to by them.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Doolittle

Chairman.

The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia,
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit B

October 1, 1928.

My dear Judge Payne:

Your letter of September 18th I discussed with the Commission of Fine Arts and the Board of Architects. I thought that the third Red Cross building should be designed by the architects of the other two buildings. It is only in this way (human nature being as it is) that you can get a harmonious group of buildings, each one enhancing and being enhanced by the others. Of course you appreciate this.

In the case of the second building now under construction, this Commission advised that certain columns be eliminated in the interests of simplicity and economy. It was replied that money had been raised for the specific columns. Perhaps in the new plans such commitments can be avoided.

Sincerely yours,
Charles Moore,

Hon. John Barton Payne, Chairman,
The American Red Cross,
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit C

October 1, 1904

My dear Mr. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 29th inst.

in reply to mine of the 27th, and am glad to hear

that you are still interested in the subject.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite

answer at present, but I will try to do so as soon as

possible. In the meantime, I am sending you the

enclosed report, which I hope will be of some

service to you. I am sure that you will find it

very interesting. I am, of course, at your service

at all times. I am, very respectfully,

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

cc - [Name]

September 28, 1928.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting yesterday, approved the designs submitted by you for the World War Memorial at Chantilly, France, especially designs "D", and "E" for the setting.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit D

1000

At the meeting of the Commission on the 10th of June, 1911, Mr. Payne presented plans for the monument to be erected on the site of the battle of Gettysburg.

The Commission on the 10th of June, 1911, recommended that the monument be erected on the site of the battle of Gettysburg, and that the plans for the monument be approved.

One of the principal objects of the monument is to preserve the memory of the battle of Gettysburg, and to show the place where the battle was fought.

The monument is to be erected on the site of the battle of Gettysburg, and to be a memorial to the soldiers who fought the battle.

The monument is to be a memorial to the soldiers who fought the battle of Gettysburg, and to be a memorial to the soldiers who fought the battle.

The Commission also regard it of first importance that the monument be erected on the site of the battle of Gettysburg, and to be a memorial to the soldiers who fought the battle.

which now literally and the base of the monument be cut down and be completely eradicated. In place thereof be planted European larches.

vegetation. There are small and are easily controlled that the danger of covering the entire structure is eliminated.

Mr. Grosvenor always was fearful lest the vines should cover the monument, and thereby weaken the base of the monument. This fear on his part has now become a fact.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Chief, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Director,

of the National Geographic Society,

Washington, D. C.

1000

COPY

September 28, 1928.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts visited the Rose Garden yesterday in company with Major Mehaffey. They found several excellent locations for the Grant Urn in the garden as now laid out; and they are confident that in any future redesigning of the garden, a site of importance can be found for the Urn.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Director,
Public Buildings and Public Parks
of the National Capital,
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit F

1872, 1873, 1874

1875, 1876, 1877

1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882

1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888

1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894

1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900

1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906

1907, 1908, 1909

1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914

1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919

1920, 1921, 1922

1923, 1924

1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929

1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934

1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939

1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

1945, 1946

CITY

September 22, 1903.

Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting yesterday, instructed the John Witherspoon statue, at Connecticut Avenue and H Street, and approve relocating the statue a few feet to the east according to your plan. It is understood that this has been found necessary in connection with the widening of Connecticut Avenue.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Board of Commissioners of the
District of Columbia,
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit G

1871

1871

The following is a list of the names of the

persons who have been admitted to the
membership of the Society since the last
meeting of the Council. The names are
given in alphabetical order of the surnames.
The names of the persons who have been
admitted to the membership of the Society

1871

The following is a list of the names of the

persons who have been admitted to the

membership of the Society since the last

meeting of the Council.

The following is a list of the names of the

persons who have been admitted to the

membership of the Society since the last

meeting of the Council.

6017

October 4, 1936.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The sketch submitted with your letter of August 24th for the proposed monument to Cardinal Gibbons received the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 27, 1936.

Before giving consideration to the matter of the statue, the Commission should have a sketch model. The drawing was too inadequate to give any idea of what the finished work would be.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. T. L. Grant 5d, Director,
Public Buildings and Public Parks
of the National Capital,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT H

Washington, D.C.

Colonel Grant:

The sketch submitted with your letter of August 1st, 1901, has been forwarded to the Commission on Fine Arts at their headquarters in Washington, D.C. Before giving consideration to the matter of the sketch, the Commission should have a sketch model. The drawing was too inadequate to give any idea of what the monument would be.

Very respectfully,

Very respectfully,

Colonel Grant,

Colonel Grant,

Chief of the National Capital
Public Buildings and Monuments Commission
Washington, D.C.

Very respectfully,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, June 5, 1928.

A Joint Resolution, approved May 4, 1928, provides for the striking of a medal in commemoration of the achievements of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh.

The Secretary of the Treasury has today announced that sculptors are invited to submit designs in the form of plaster models which must be from eight to twelve inches in diameter. The models must be in condition to be used by the Mint in preparing the master dies. The finished medal will be approximately three inches in diameter. The models will be received at the Office of the Director of the Mint up to the close of business August 31, 1928. They should be submitted without identification marks on the model but with a transmittal letter.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Fine Arts Commission will pass upon the merits of the models on or before September 15, 1928.

The Act provides \$1,500 for the cost of the medal. One thousand dollars (\$1,000) will be paid to the sculptor whose design is accepted, but the Treasury reserves the right to reject all designs. The balance of the appropriation will be used to cover the cost of the preparation of the dies and the manufacture of the gold medal to be presented to Colonel Lindbergh.

There will be no remuneration for the rejected models.

Designs submitted in the form of sketches or drawings will not be considered.

The Treasury Department makes no suggestions as to the type of design.

October 2, 1913.

Dear Mr. Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, after an examination of the
models and designs for the "Lincoln Memorial", approve
Model No. 11. It is understood that a few minor changes may
be desired before the final plan is made, especially in the interior.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Wm. H. Grant,

Director of the Mint,

Treasury Department,

Washington, D.C.

J. H. M. J.

1870

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1870

September 29, 1920.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, after careful consideration of the models of the proposed pylons to be erected at the northerly end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and at the entrances to the park drive leading to Potomac Creek, respectfully advise: that the height of such pylons should not be greater than the height of a line drawn from the line of sight at the highest point of the Memorial Bridge Roadway to the base of the columns of the Lincoln Memorial.

The pylons on Columbia Island should be constructed as shown in the original plans. It is understood that the pylons on the Virginia bank are to be omitted as arranged with the architects.

The Commission were of the opinion that the modified pylon (a model of which is now in place) is unsatisfactory; it is disturbing to the Lincoln Memorial; also it is not a sufficient terminal to the Bridge.

The Commission are confident that within the limitation imposed above, the architects will be able to design pylons adequate in mass to form appropriate terminals, and at the same time preserving the harmony which should exist between the Bridge and the Memorial.

The Commission will consider with sympathetic interest such further studies.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully,

Signt. Col. T. W. Grant Esq.,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Exhibit W

Washington, D. C.

Very Respectfully,

The Commission of the District of Columbia, after careful consideration of the
plans of the proposed system, is of the opinion that the plan of the
proposed system is not satisfactory, and that it is necessary to
make certain changes in the plan, and that the plan of the
proposed system should be modified in certain respects, and that the
plan of the proposed system should be modified in certain respects.

The Commission of the District of Columbia is of the opinion that the plan of the
proposed system is not satisfactory, and that it is necessary to
make certain changes in the plan, and that the plan of the
proposed system should be modified in certain respects, and that the
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proposed system is not satisfactory, and that it is necessary to
make certain changes in the plan, and that the plan of the
proposed system should be modified in certain respects, and that the
plan of the proposed system should be modified in certain respects.

Very Respectfully,

The Commission of the District of Columbia

Very Respectfully,

Very Respectfully,

Very Respectfully,
The Commission of the District of Columbia

Very Respectfully,

October 2, 1928.

Dear Mr. Coleman:

Your letter of September 27th, transmitting copy of a letter dated September 11, 1928, which you received from Mr. Albert Simons, of Charleston, South Carolina, concerning the Anderson Memorial at Fort Sumter, is before me.

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 27th, gave consideration to the letters and sketches prepared by Mr. Simons for this memorial that were submitted by him through you during the past few weeks.

The Commission recommend that \$5,000 be set apart for the flag-staff proper and the treatment of the grounds immediately surrounding it.

Another \$10,000 should be allotted to designing and executing in bronze or stone the base of the flagstaff, this being the memorial portion of the work and the justification of the change from a statue.

The remainder of the fund available---from \$5,000 should provide for the removal of the one building and the treatment of the grounds between the flagstaff and the water.

These are tentative estimates, but are close enough for practical purposes. When once these improvements are effected it will not be difficult to secure an appropriation to put the remainder of the island in order---at Government expense.

You will notice that the plan outlined contemplates the use of the money for the immediate purpose of commemorating Major Anderson, as was Mrs. Lawton's purpose.

If you approve of this program I will take the matter up with the Secretary of War for his sanction and authorization to proceed.

Yours very truly,

Charles Moore,
Chairman.Mr. John B. Coleman,
50 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.

Exhibit I

COPY

October 13, 1928.

Dear Mr. Simons:

I have your letter of October 10th with the copy of your letter to Mr. Coleman. Will you please get a recommendation from the Officer in Charge of the Station for the moving and relocation of the caretaker's house, etc., at an approximate expense of \$1574 to be paid by the Lawton Estate? This will be necessary in taking the matter up with the Secretary of War. I agree with you that the Lawton Estate should not pay for the removal of the old wharf.

There is no Sheridan Memorial Flagstaff. There is a bad medallion of Sheridan on his tomb at Arlington. But I am especially anxious to get the estimates for all the rest of the work and see how much we will have left for an adequate bronze base to the flagpole, and this bronze base would include a medallion of Major Anderson with the inscription. I do not want to take up the question of a sculptor to design the base until we can get the other matters settled. When we are ready for the sculptor we will consult with you as to the selection of the man. My mind is entirely open at present.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Albert Simons,
42 Broad Street,
Charleston, S.C.

Exhibit L-1

October 13, 1933.

Dear Mr. Lincoln:

I have your letter of October 10th with the copy of your letter to Mr. Coleman. Will you please get a recommendation from the Officer in Charge of the Station for the moving and relocation of the caretaker's house, etc., at an approximate expense of \$125.00 to be paid by the Lawton Estate? This will be necessary in taking the matter up with the Secretary of War. I agree with you that the Lawton Estate should not pay for the removal of the old house.

There is no Sheridan Memorial Flagstaff. There is a bad medallion of Sheridan on his tomb at Arlington. But I am especially anxious to get the estimates for all the rest of the work and see how much we will have left for an adequate bronze base to the flagpole, and this bronze base would include a medallion of Major Anderson with the inscription. I do not want to take up the question of a sculptor to design the base until we can get the other matters settled. When we are ready for the sculptor we will consult with you as to the selection of the man. My mind is entirely open at present.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Moore

Coleman

Exhibit E-1

Mr. Albert Lincoln
and Mrs. Lincoln
Oct 11, 1933

SIMONS AND LAPHAM
ARCHITECTS42 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.
TELEPHONE 3081

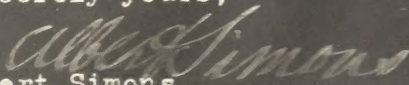
October 10, 1928

Dear Mr. Moore:

Owing to an accident of running a nail into my foot I have been absent from the office for sometime and am only now taking up my affairs again.

First of all, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to Mr. Coleman. I think the scheme of dividing the appropriation for each part of the work is an excellent one. We have secured approximate estimates on the relocation of the obstructing building and have written to Mr. Coleman on this subject. We are enclosing a copy of our letter to him, herewith.

Sincerely yours,


Albert Simons.

Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

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THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OCT 13 1928
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October 10, 1928

John Burlinson Coleman, Esq.
50 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.

Re: Lawton Estate

Dear Sir:

Owing to an accident I have been absent from the office for several weeks and therefore, crave your pardon for not personally answering your letter of September 27th. In the meantime however, my partner has obtained approximate estimates on the relocation of obstructing building at Fort Sumter.

The moving and relocation of the Caretakers house	
will cost	\$720.00
The demolition of temporary Barracks	341.00
Rebuilding of the Barracks in new location	498.00
Removal of shed	15.00
Making a total of	\$1574.00

The removal of the old wharf will cost \$2,910.00 and while this wharf is unsightly, I do not think that its removal is sufficiently important to be made a part of the expense borne by the Lawton Estate. The above figures are based on transportation of workmen to Fort Sumter, being provided by the Government. This has been the custom for all work done there in the past.

In regard to the Sheridan memorial flagstaff at Arlington, I am writing to friends in Washington, asking them to send me photographs of this flagstaff. As soon as these are received we will work over our design following this as a model.

Yours very truly,

Albert Simons.

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